SUMMARY EXECUTION.

Editor National Tribune: In a commu-

monument erected to Capt. Summers and

Serg't Koontz, who it was said were

they come to my mind. After the sur-

render of Lee's army a squad of Confed-

erate cavalry met and disarmed a squad of

the parties who violated their parole were

found they should be executed without

In August, 1865, it was learned that

some of the men were located in Page Co.,

Va. A scouting party of a Pennsylvania regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Hussey, 192d Ohio (Col. Butterfield being then absent), arrested Capt. Sum-

mers and Serg't Koontz. The Captain of

the company refused to execute the order

there, but concluded to take the men into camp. He took them to within about a

Word was sent to the Lieutenant-

Colonel by the Captain that the men were

there, and he wanted to know what he

should do with them. The Lieutenant-

this sad affair, but will say that the ac-

tion of the Lieutenant-Colonel was not

approved by the soldiers under his com-

mand. One circumstance which was re-

ported at the time was that the day that

Capt. Summers was executed he was to

have been married to one of Virginia's

son of so great a shock the lady lost her

I understood that those two were the

only ones of the rebel party that were

ever arrested. Negotiations were imme-

diately entered into whereby the order

was revoked and the balance went free.

If anyone has the poem on the subject composed by a member of the 192d I would be glad to receive a copy.—Simpson Harris, Co. I, 192d Ohio, Findlay, O.

ORIGIN OF "TAPS."

Gen. Butterfield Composed It While On the

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 8, 1898. Editor Century Magazine, New York. Dear Sir: I was much interested in

reading the article by Mr. Gustav Kobbe

on trumpet and bugle calls, in the August

Century. Mr. Kobbe says that he has

been unable to trace the origin of the call

now used for taps, or the "Go to Sleep,"

as it is generally called by the soldiers. As I am able to give the origin of this call

I think the following statement may be of

During the early part of the civil war I was bugler at the Headquarters of Butter-

field's Brigade, Morell's Division, Fitz-

John Porter's Corps, Army of the Potomac. Up to July, 1862, the infantry call for taps

was that set down in Casey's Tactics,

which Mr. Kobbe says was borrowed from

the French. One! day, soon after the

seven days' battles on the Peninsula,

when the Army of the Potomac was lying

Daniel Butterfield, then commanding our brigade, sent for me, and showing me some

notes on a staff written in pencil on the back of an envelope, asked me to sound

them on my bugle. Iidid this several

times, playing the music as written. He

changed it somewhat, lengthening some

notes and shortening others, but retain-

ing the melody as he first gave it to me

After getting it to his satisfaction, he di-

rected me to sound that call for taps

in camp at Hamison's Landing, Gen.

interest to Mr. Kobbe and your readers:

half mile of camp and halted.

# About Their Campaigns.

the veterans (Volunteers and Regulars) articles of from 500 to 1,000 words, written exclusively for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and for publication in the Fighting Them Over department. The subject should be of interest to veterans in general, and treated with special regard for historical accuracy of statement. Narratives of the behavior of some part cular regiment. brigade, or division on some field whereon it is tinguished itself, in some campaign in which took a prominent part, in some siege wherein all nicely camped. The Third Brigade of ing .- T. M. SMITH, Langston, Mich. It acted offensively or defensively; reminis-cences of prison life, the march, the battle or the camp-all such are solicited. The naval veterans are invited to give narratives of their service in various enterprises. The Editor especially desires for publication outside of the Fighting Them Over columns dramatic sketches of personal adventure, or of humorous incident, connected with wartime service. Articles will receive prompt consideration, and if available be inserted. Stamps should be inclosed if it is desired that the manuscript be returned if was. The Army of the Potomac had once

### THE JONESBORO CHARGE.

A 74th Ind. Man Tells of the Exciting Rush for the Rebel Works.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have read many interesting articles written by the boys on campaigns, battles, charges, and personal experiences in the war of the rebellion in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, of which I have been a constant reader for the last 20 years. Now, I am impressed with the thought of adding a few lines about the charge at Jonesbore, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.

On the night of Aug. 27 we withdrew from our position on the west side of Atlanta, taking a southern course, in the direction of Jonesboro, which was 22 miles away. Arriving there on the afternoon of Aug. 31, we heard heavy fighting two miles in advance, and soon learned that the enemy had tried to dislodge the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps from the west side of Jonesboro, but failed. with heavy loss.

On Sept. 1 we started in the direction of Jonesboro, taking the right-hand side of the railroad, which runs south. We soon for ned in line-of-battle, and passing through some waste fields and a dense thicket, we came to an open space which was 30 rods across to the next woods, in which the enemy had good fortifications in plain view.

Commencing at the railroad and running west some 40 rods, then turning south for half a mile, where the Fifteenth and Six-Reenth Corps were facing them, the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps were on the east side and the Fourteenth Corps, on the north side of Jonesboro, with the Second Brigade of the First Division close to the railroad, the Third Brigade of the Third Division to their right; First Brigade of the Second Division still on their right, with the rest of the Fourteenth Corps in reserve.

When we came to the scene of action the Second Brigade, First Division, was there, and had been in the fight, and, from all appearances, had been roughly handled.

The Third Brigade of the Third Division was next on the scene, and formed with the 38th Ohio on the left and 9th Ky, on the right, in the front line, with the 14th Ohio in the rear of the 38th Ohio, and 74th Ky. in the rear of the 10th Kv., in the second line.

Gen. Baird rode up to Col. George B. Este, and nervously told him to have his brigade pile their knapsacks, as there was going to be some hard work for them. When all was

partial halt, when the 74th Ind. passed to as though out on dress-parade, and rushed railway and pontoon bridges. upon the rebel works with the audacity that

We went to work with a sternness that Wagner's Division of the Fourth Corps. made the enemy think we were going to bay-

to the left and stopped at the first line of to burn. The shooting of the Confederates battery upon which the last line was formed bugle calls. His letter gives the impres-

charging on them, but were surprised when The stockade was built with logs on end in

right, close to the angle where the works last resting-place of some brave Confederate turned south. In about 10 minutes after soldiers. I leave it to abler pens than mine rlearing the works, the First Brigade, Second to tell the story of how we got away from Division, came to our support and lapped on Columbia; how we marched all night of the ing for them to pass in, and they swept down because we could not get them, and the tured a four-gun battery and some prisoners. on Nov. 30.

ally and did not gain a footbold at first. Bend, Ind. There was only one brigade out of each division that took a hand in this fight, the balance of the Fourteenth Corps being in

During the night the enemy retreated to Lovejoy Station. The three brigades captured four-gun batteries and 1,000 prisoners. -J. D. ULYERS, Co. I, 74th Ind., Goshen.

## A "NON-COM'S" STORY.

Hood's Invasion.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: We got on the cars at Resaca, Ga., early in November, and went to Chattanooga to await further orders. And when we got there all of our .campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta. I was Orderly-Sergeant of the company, and ranking officer after they had all left.

Soon orders came for us to go to Nashville at once. I tore open the order, gave the signal, and we left without a commissioned

officer aboard At Nashville I received orders to take another railroad and go to Columbia, Tenn. 'The order said to draw five days' rations. I made out the requisition for rations, but yards away. they needed to be signed by a commissioned officer before I could draw on them.

I looked up the street a short way from the cars and saw the post commandant's diag. I went into his office. The officer there turning around, I saw he had lost one shoulder-straps, and was Gen. John F. Mil- piloted us up to the house. ler, formerly of this place, and since U. S. Senator from California. Hedied a few years

ego. He signed the requisition. I got my rations and unloaded them out

FIGHTING THEM OVER of the wagon to a flat-car, and started out their arms away. bia. The river bridge at Columbia was unsafe, so we had to unload in a cotton-field on the window, while Henning and I went Tragedy.

them up on solid ground.

got marching orders that evening for Pulaski.

The next morning when we came to the

thing was wet; the mud-I will not try to

tell how deep that was nor how sticky it

river we had another picnic crossing on an old

the north side of the river. The mud in the around to the other side of the house and What the Veterans Have to Say field was about bottomless. But Col. Prather, slipped into the hall. As soon as the door value of the 189th Ind. came to my resone; with was reached the butts of our grows burst, it of the 129th Ind., came to my rescue; with was reached the butts of our guns burst it the aid of our boys and his regiment we got open. We bounded in with guns leveled at the guns and horses off the cars. We cut the Johnnies and called on them to surrender. the guns and horses off the cars. We cut down trees and laid the end on the cars close together, and piled dirt on until we had a nice incline made and the horses walked vo'uns got the drop on us this time," said nice incline made and the horses walked yo'uns got the drop on us this time," said down easily. The guns when they came one of the bushwhackers. We scarched down settled in the mud of the field. The them for arms, took a cord and tied them Colonel brought his men up and they took together, and marched them to camp, while Union cavalry, taking their arms, horses bold of the prolonge or rope, and brought our guides led their horses. We turned our and equipments. This being contrary to prisoners, arms, and horses over at Head- the rules of war, there was an order is-The next morning our officers came up to quarters, got the thanks of the Colonel, and sued by the Commanding General that if camp. I had the guns all nicely parked and went to bed and slept soundly until mornthe Second Division, Twenty-third Corps,

### PICKET SHOTS.

We got to Pulaski in a pouring rain; every-Whole Line.

Col. Payne Not Killed.

what they called a "mud march," but ours Eben P. Stannard, Lieutenant-Colonel, was not a mud march as much as it was a 48th Mass., West Newbury, Mass., writes: "In your issue of Oct. 22, in 'Greeley's Our camp life at Pulaski was of short dura- American Conflict,' I find the statement that tion. On Nov. 20 Schofield, commanding the Army of the Ohio, with the Fourth Corps, Gen. Stanley, got word from Gen. Hatch, commanding the cavalry, that Hood's army of even wounded, and Col. Chapin, who was not even wounded, and Col. Chapin, who was not even wounded, and Col. Chapin, who was the research of the Hether College of was on the move, and only a few miles due killed, was the Colonel of the 116th N. Y., west of us, going for Columbia, and that was and in command of the First Brigade, First the only point we could make. The question Division, which consisted of the 48th and was, who could get there first? Our brigade 49th Mass., 21st Me. and 116th N. Y. Imcommander, Col. Strickland, 50th Ohio, was mediately after the battle the 2d La. was atordered by Gen. Schofield to prepare a defen- tached to the brigade, and Col. Payne given sive line by which he could hold the town, or the command, which he held till the close of damsels, and it was reported that by rea-



TOSSING IN A BLANKET

tready the Third Brigade started for the rebel is as old as armies-and blankets. Probably the old Greek hoplitæ and the Roman legionaires tossed their comrades in their voluminous togas. Sometimes it is done for fun, some-When we had advanced half-way across the times for punishment. The general idea is the same in both cases, but the results strikingly field the enemy opened on the brigade with different. A man who has been tossed in a blanket for punishment never wants any more a four-gun battery, using grape and canister, of it. Probably there have been more company cooks tossed in blankets than any other and the infantry poured in the musketry, class. It has always been soldiers' favorite way of expressing their dissatisfaction at the which staggered the brigade and caused a methods by which their rations were mangled by the artists of the camp-kettle.

was never surpassed before by any other regi- doubt that Hood was near Lawrenceburg, lost seven killed (among them Lieut.-Col. told that it was carried to the Western and the next morning our division of the James O'Brien) and 40 wounded, some of armies by the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps Here we found ourselves face to face with Twenty-third Corps was sent to Lynnville, whom died of wounds." the pride of the rebel army-Pat Cleburne's about half-way between Pulaski and Columbia, where it was joined in the evening by

We soon got across the river and built works onet and shoot all of them. Some begged in the bend. Soon after daylight on the 28th piteously for their lives, while others thought | the Confederate artillery opened on our divisto show fight; but when they felt the bayonet | ion, intrenched in the lower lands along the quickly obeyed the command to throw down river on the north side. The fire was retheir guns, climb over their works, and pass turned from our batteries. The 50th Ohio was ordered to set fire to the bridge and burn St. Louis were put in charge of a battery of The rest of the brigade had shifted some it, but it was a square log structure and hard

17th N. Y. came from the right and rear to | Then we were ordered to concentrate our reinforce them and they quickly rushed for- artillery-fire on the bridge and knock it down. oxen with which we hauled our guns, but could well sound calls on the bugle as ward and carried the second line, which was We made the splinters fly a great many times the bulls got the Wolf (not the bears) down a necessary part of military knowledge he main line.

The 74th Ind. had preceded all other troops we tumbled the middle pier into the river.

Some 10 minutes in gaining the works.

The Confederates were then on the confederates were then confederates were the confederates were then confederates were the con some 10 minutes in gaining the works. Some of the Confederates were then on the fight in the Fall of 1862 (Oct. 3 and 4), and also composed a call for my brigade to When the troops in the rear saw the prisoners bridge. After the bridge fell they got in a then after a long time got in the light arprecede any calls, indicating that such failed to wake me, and some of the men had

against those logs and yellow clay it did not health." Co. A captured a four-gun battery on the stand long. I think that fort to-day is the Cos. A, F, and D, which had made an open- 29th; how we built works without head-logs, behind the enemy some 20 rods and cap- Johnnies repeatedly charged us at Franklin

Here ended the fight, which was of short | We were ordered to leave the line at Frankduration, but very determined and spirited. In as soon as it got dark, and get across the The 74th Ind. lost 100 out of 300 who river on ground a little higher than the battlewent in the fight, the rest of the Third Bri- field, and when I looked back on that battle, gade lost in the same proportion, and the still in progress, I saw a sight that I can Aoss in the First Brigade, Second Division, never forget. Our lines were convex, the was light, as the enemy were broken and con- Confederate concave around it, and there was fused, and when they came to the works the a steady stream of fire from each.—John S. was wounded in the charge. Among the Second Brigade, First Division, suffered heav- VAN AESDEL, 718 East Water street, South prisoners were some of the same Johnnies he

### BUSHWHACKERS IN A TRAP.

Henning, Luther Reynolds, and myself, all of Co. G. 10th Ohio Cav. We were lying at Sandtown, Ga.; there were roving bands of Confederate cavalry and bushwhackers in Confederate cavalry and bushwhackers in Confederate lines (he can be confederate lines). Confederate lines (he can be cavalry and bushwhackers in could write music, and practiced a change in the call of taps until I got it to suit my third rifle, and improvised a target to try a shot, when one of our scouts came clamber officer on the staff, and chosen to carry the dispatch through the Confederate lines (he can be carry the latter was the junior officer on the staff, and chosen to carry the dispatch through the Confederate lines (he can be carry the latter was the junior of knowing the technical name of were two ownerless horses grazing on a Confederate cavalry and bushwhackers in dispatch through the Confederate lines (be-

mishes with them. One evening about sundown two colored Meade, announcing the glad tidings." men came to camp, and told me that five miles out was a widow with three grown daughters, and that three rebel bushwhackers were in the habit of calling on the girls in Mo., writes: "Will you please ask why it is established a call for my command in the sofficers went to the city in quest of something were in the nabit of calling on the girls in the evening. The two negroes had over- we do not hear anything from the 1st Ky. Twentieth Corps, Army of the Cumberheard these men tell the girls that they Cav., Col. Wolford's regiment, through your would call on them that evening.

> We questioned the darkies until we felt satisfied that everything was all right. I then asked them if they would pilot us to Haute, Ind., writes that she is an invalid. the house. They said that they would. At confined to the house; that her husband is a being absent, being ordered to retreat to dark we took our guns and revolvers, and slip- veteran, who is likewise an invalid and un- Centerville. All during the night my call ping out through the pickets, went over by- able to do anything, and she would appreci- was sounded as we marched along depaths until our guides halted at the edge of ate the favor if persons would send them liberately and slowly after the hard fight a small clearing and pointed to a light 200 some reading matter to while away the time.

> We sent our guides to reconnoiter. In papers. about 30 minutes they came back and said W. Trott, Co. E, 20th Ohio, Mt. Vernon, that everything was all right. The horses O., answering other communications, says moved without the loss of a straggler. It were hitched under a shed, and guns and re- there was but one line-of-battle at Leggett's volvers were hanging in the hall. Then we Hill, except as the Fourth Division gave me of it with much feeling, as a marvelsent one of our guides to lead the horses back and formed to the rear of the Third, lous effect upon an army corps moving at down to the fence and wait for us with them fighting to the rear while the Third fought to night, causing it to move so steadily and

I looked cautiously in the window. In the L. D. Gill, Echo Dale, Ala., wants to read room were the three Johnnies and the three the experiences of members of the 1st Fla., of danger. Before I looked in the window Bugler in Co. A.

A Varied Experience.

and three months old, in what was called Missouri Home Guards, U. S. Reserve Corps; posed it in his tent at Earrison's Landing. served three months, and then, on Oct. 20, 1861, enlisted in Co. B. 2d Ill. L. A., Capt. Chapman's battery. We went with Fremont to Springfield, Mo., and back, and at siege guns and went to Shiloh. It was our made by Norton of the 83d Pa. about on the evening of the first day's fight. I was sion that I personally wrote the notes for

Lucius S. Clark, 8th Conn., Torrington, Conn., tells how while at Point of Rocks the enemy's pickets. I was sent, and after the inclose it. The men would sing exchange the rebel Lieutenant asked the Therebels told Clark that they knew they were for an advance in difficulties, they somebeaten, and would desert but for fear that the Union authorities would force them into the army. He would have brought them into camp in a few days, but the force he was with went off and took Fort Harrison. The writer had faced on picket, one of them being named William Arnolds.

Gen, Grant's Staff. Hamlet Jarvis, Elk Ridge, Md., writes: Having seen a notice of the death of Co. How Three Ohio Cavalrymen Broke Up a Amos Webster, formerly of Gen. U. S. Grant's staff, recalls to my mind that only three rep-Bervice in 1864 With the 22d Ind. Battery, our vicinity. We had had several skir- fore Lee's surrender was officially announced) on the 9th day of April, 1865, to Gen.

> A. F. Young, son of a veteran, Richland, paper? Should like to read about their

John B. Wolf, Tipton, Mo., writes: "I en-

in the siege of Corinth, having charge of the call. The facts are at that time I running back without a guard, they thought stockade on their side and opened a galling tillery again, and was in other fights. I was were calls or orders for my brigade alone. always at my post. I was mustered out Oct. This was of very great use and effect on they saw they had no guns, and took charge the ground, and dirt thrown against it. months old, and having served three years march covering over a mile on the road to of them, some 480, which had been captured When we opened our 12-pounders solid shot and three months. I am now broken in all halt instantly and lie down, and to all

brush at New Philadelphia, Tenn."

Mrs. G. W. Fagg, 1717 S. 18th St., Terre as they are too poor to subscribe for news-

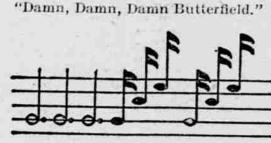
girls, having a merry time, all unconscious and wishes they would write. He was First | Corps, Regulars and volunteers, recall it.

thereafter in place of the regulation call. The music was beautiful on that still Summer night, and was heard far beyond

the limits of our brigade. The next day was visited by several huglers from neighboring brigades, asking for copies of the music, which I gladly furnished. I think no General Order was issued from Army Headquarters authorizing the substituthe front with the colors flying, and in line, at least the crossing of Duck River at the the campaign of Port Hudson. In this as- each brigade commander exercised his soult the 48th Mass, furnished 92 men out of own discretion in such minor matters, the On the 21st the cavalry reports left no 200 from the brigade for a forlorn hope, and call was gradually taken up all through listed about July 1, 1862, when but 15 years but from the manner in which the call was given to me, I have no doubt he com-

Yours very truly,

the substantial tuth of the statement arise and start at the same moment; to in action and charge, etc. It saved fatigue. The men rather liked their call. Officer of the Day came to the picket-post on three notes and a catch. I cannot write a but began to sing my name to it. It was which was the writer and asked for a re- note of music, but have gotten my wife to "Dan, Dan, Dan Butterfield,"



The call of taps did not seem to be as resentatives of that distinguished staff still smooth, melodious and musical as it EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I wish to speak of a little sconting experience of Lewis Harring Luther Reynolds and myself all U. S. A., retired, and Capt. Essex Porter, could write music, and practiced a change of the speak of the could write music, and practiced a change of the could write music, and the could write any note, but simply by ear arranged it as Norton describes. I did not recall him in connection with ters of a mile from camp.

it, but his story is substantially correct. I inclose you a couple of military rec- an hour ago," he panted, "and they haven't ords which I think have some allusions strayed a hundred yards since. If we harry to the bugle calls and uses. I likewise

Very truly yours. Daniel Butterfield. Speaking of use of bugle calls, I recall Bull Run, or Manassas, where I commanded the division of two brigades, one of the day.

As these notes rang out clear and distinct in the dark, still night, sounded by Mules and donkeys will. Do you think a myself, they would be answered by the Mauser bullet would be large enough for regiments, and the whole command was was a thrilling incident of war. Gens. eye; I believe it was at Stone River or at the corner of the woods; the other guide the front. He thinks that the Fourth did to cornectly in the dark. The other flesh, every sinner of us, long ago. Wonder in Canada is only a citizen of Canada, and only as long as he resides there. If troops of the corps knew the call well and where they will go if we should miss?" followed it. I have no doubt that many of the old soldiers of my command in the Fifth

"Oh, to Holguin with that old spy! He ought to be shot himself. Anyhow, we need power, is the best medicine that money can buy. Mention The National Tribune.

AN AFFAIR OF THE NATION

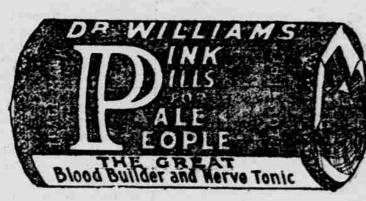
It has been said of Amer. icans that they are "a nation of dyspeptics" and it is true that few are entirely free from disorders of the digestive tract, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Stomach and Bowel trouble, Catarrh of the Stomach, or Constipation. The treatment of these diseases with Cathartic medicines too often aggravates the trouble.

THE LOGICAL ® & TREATMENT

is the use of a remedy that will build up the system, thereby enabling the various

organs to act as Nature intended they should. Such a remedy is found in

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People



A Guardsman's Trouble.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Journal.

The promptness with which the National

Guard of the different states responded to President McKinley's call for troops at the beginning of the war with Spain made the

whole country proud of its citizen soldiers.
In Detroit there are few guardsmen more

for Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills for Pale People,"
said Mr. Davies, but The First Sergeant.
never knew their
worth until I used them for the cure of

worth until I used them for the cure of worth until I used them for the cure of chronic dyspepsia. For two years I suffered and doctored for that aggravating trouble but could only be helped temporarily.

"I think dyspepsia is one of the most "I think dyspepsia is one of the most a clerk or office man but what is more or a clerk or office man but what is more or less a victim. Some days I could eat anything, while at other times I would be starything, while at other times I would force me ing. Those distressed pains would force me ing. Those distressed pains would force me ing. I tried the hot-water treatment thoroughing but it did not affect my case. I have would help only for a time. A friend of would help only for a time. A friend of mine recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills of them.

"I finally was induced to try the pills and "I finally was

of thera.

"I finally was induced to try the pills and commenced using them. After taking a few doses I found much relief. I do not remember how many boxes of the pills I used, but I used them until the old trouble stopped. I know they will cure dyspepsia of the worst form and I am pleased to recommend them."

popular and efficient

than Max R. Davies, first sergeant of Co. B. He has been a resident of Detroit for the past six years, and his home is at 416 Third

Avenue. For four years he was connected with the well known

wholesale drug house of Farrand, Williams

& Clark, in the capac-ity of bookkeeper.
"I have charged up many thousand orders

The genuine are never sold loose by the dozen but always in packages like this, the wrapper printed in red ink on paper. For sale by all druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents per box. by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. Schenectady, N.Y. A copy of our diet book free on request.

GUERRILLA LIFE IN CUBA. them more than he doe and get our guns ready."

(Continued from first page.)

to shelter those infernal caitiffs," said one of tation to witness a matanza of hash-mill tion of this for the regulation call, but as our Sergeants, on hearing a thunderstorm horses.

our youngsters-the orphan of a Cuban vet- quarry from as many different sides. when they went to Chattanooga in the eran-was shot, and Lieut. Estevan consigned But on closer survey of the territory we Fall of 1863, and rapidly made its way his slayers to a hades with a long string of through those armies. I did not presume lurid synonyms, but all of a sudden became ficient. The cliffs on the northeast side of

poetic, sentimental. ing he was too merry souled to die altogether; three available gates of escape our game maybe his spirit is flitting about whenever could hardly fail to land in the puchero pot. we are out fishing and hunting; and"-Cragside, Cold Spring, N.Y. (On the Hudson), he stopped to indulge in a reverie, and the muttered curses of sympathizers sank to whispered comments-ghost stories largely | Longlegs (the cook's favorite) have the cover predominating.

FREEDOM OF HILL AND FOREST.

I got through with two rifles the first afternoon, but did not keep my promise to avail my-elf of the earliest daylight the next morning. My couch of tree-moss and the cool night air of that altitude were so sleep-profinished their breakfast and started out on private foraging trips, when the cook's assistant at last invited my attention to a platter-

full of assorted comestibles. The plan of the Barrancas commissariat seemed to combine communism with a forward in line of battle simultaneously license of individual enterprise. Twice a week all general-duty men were sent out on forays, and the proceeds of these expeditions were turned over to the chiefs of the administrative departments and applied to the welsponsible man to exchange papers with the write it from my whistling it to her, and fare of the greatest possible number. But in their leisure hours amateur hunters and raiders were permitted to try their luck singlewriter to return, and he did, "on the quiet." to the notes when a call came. Later, in handed and to monopolize the benefit of the

> As a consequence, private kitchens had blossomed out in every shelter-place. And so far from resenting that sort of competition, the company cook indulged chronic absentees with certain privileges, such as exemption wood-cutting. "Can't you make that big loafer lend a

"No, no," whispered the cook; "he has at least one of the fugitives. paid more than his dues in presents of game whenever he has more than he needs. He is our best sharpshooter, and ought to get extra

I had just remedied the paralysis of the mountain meadow not more than three-quar-

"The picket on Ranas Creek first saw them up we can get one of them sure, and maybe both, if we can slip up in close-shot range." race?" I inquired.

them at the first shot." "What good would that do you?"

"He means to shoot them for their meat and hides," explained Lieut. Salinez; "that's all a horse is good for in this wilderness. We couldn't begin to find them fodder enough, and they will not eat bush-forage. game of that sort?" "Yes, for a bull elephant if you got in

center-shot range. Bones will not stop them, if it is true that they will smash through a three-inch plank of quebra hachas wood." "They're old Yegro's stock all right," whispered the scout.

them more than he does, so let's hurry up

A HORSE-HUNT. Prejudices were evidently none of the "The mountains are growling for having Lieutenant's foibles, and I accepted an invi-

boom through the valleys of a sierra where | Including the three Mausers we had about we had seen the watch-fires of a Spanish en- a dozen effective rifles, and the emergency diseases of the Head, council decided to divide our force of marks-On a road to the vega of San Carlos one of men into four squads and approach the

lurid synonyms, but all of a sudden became ficient. The cliffs on the northeast side of the mountain pasture were steep enough to "Poor Kid," said he; "I can't help think- turn a chamois, and if we could block the

"Watch out, now," said the Lieutenant when we reached the outskirts of the meadow; 'they are almost as wary as deer. Let old of that bush, and the rest of us try to drive them slowly in that direction. Don't scare them more than you can help. Crouch flat,

if they get fidgety, and be sure and don't shoot unless you have a sure thing." We crept to our stations, but had hardly begun to advance upon the common center when one of the horses evinced misgivings and looked, snorting, in the direction of a fallen tree, where he had probably heard the crackling of a dead branch, or caught a glimpse of an approaching foe.

According to agreement everybody lay low for a few minutes, but the larger of the two horses, a stout old roan, continued to snort, and presently broke into a trot, followed by his more vaguely-alarmed companion. They skirted the cliffs, then stopped reconnoitering, and the pony showed a disposition to recommence grazing, when the roan suddenly wheeled to the right and galloped straight for the next shelter of woods, and unfortunately as straight away from the ambush of our

Turee shots rang out in quick succession: one of the horses had run through the center of the west side detachment, but both continged their life-and-death rush for the woods, and seeing matters getting otherwise hopeless, old Longlegs now rese on one knee and fired his Mauser at long range. The from the drudgery of water-carrying and pony plunged as if to kick off a hornet, then put on a spurt and passed the roan some 40 yards from the outskirts of the sheltering hand?" asked one of the guides, when the forest, while the south side detachment came up detailed scullions seemed to be overworked. at a double-quick in the hope of intercepting

never bothered our mess for a month, and . But there was no need of hurry; the roan had stopped, and a shout went up from the west side squad: "Ya se tumba!" "We got him! he's

falling! shot through both shoulders! That's our gang did it!" The pony got clear away. Luck and closerange blunderbuss bullets had this time prevailed against my Mauser in the hands of a first-class marksman.

(To be continued.)

EDITORIAL NOTE. - With the above picturesque and spirited beginning, the author will even more interestingly describe in succeeding issues a hundred phases of the life of the "Do you want to cripple them to save a Cubans. Numerous situations incident to fighting, hunting, riding, sharpshooting. "Yes, if we can, and make them limp social conditions, love affairs, and vendettas, the night of the severe fight of the Second into camp; but it's out and out safer to kill the natural beauties of the country, and the queer things in fauna and flora, will be treated of with a truthful and facile pen, and cannot fail to charm even the most

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